United Nations A/64/908–S/2010/460

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
2 September 2010
English
Original: Arabic

General Assembly
Sixty-fourth session
Agenda item 15
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Sixty-fifth year

Identical letters dated 1 September 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I transmit herewith a complaint regarding the spying networks that were set up in Lebanon by the Israeli intelligence services (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the sixty-fourth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 15, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nawaf **Salam**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Annex to the letter dated 1 September 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

The spying networks that were recruited by the Israeli enemy in Lebanon constitute a blatant aggression against Lebanon and a flagrant violation of its sovereignty. Their existence is contrary to international resolutions, in particular Security Council resolution 1701 (2006), paragraph 5, in which the Council reiterates its strong support for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and political independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized borders. Those spying networks also threaten national security because they were able to infiltrate civilian and military institutions. They recruited agents to work on behalf of Israeli intelligence and ordered them to commit acts of sabotage. Such actions are contrary to the fundamental rules that govern international relations and the 1948 Armistice Agreement. The Israeli spying networks operating in Lebanon constitute a unilateral military action that is contrary to resolution 1701 (2006), paragraph 1 of which calls for a full cessation of military operations. This action is therefore a blatant violation of resolution 1701 (2006).

The Israeli spying networks also threaten the security of communications in Lebanon by utilizing their agents to paralyse and control the Lebanese landline and cellular communications networks and eavesdrop on Lebanese citizens. Israel's agents in Lebanon provided the spying networks with information on frequencies and passwords to the servers and vital switching stations of mobile telephone companies, as well as detailed reports on the operations of cellular stations. The spying networks also constitute a threat to Lebanese military and national security. Agents belonging to those networks are urged to engage in acts of sabotage, including setting off explosions, assassinate Lebanese figures, commit acts of terrorism and attack Lebanon's infrastructure. Those agents also foment strife and undermine security and stability in Lebanon by recruiting individuals to gather information that can be exploited to create internal strife. The agents of Israel's intelligence agencies also recruited individuals to provoke hatred and resentment against a fraternal country.

The Israeli spying networks also constitute a flagrant violation of Lebanese sovereignty because, on more than one occasion, the agents of Israel's intelligence agencies facilitated the surreptitious entry of Mossad agents into Lebanon by sea in order to retrieve items from dead letter boxes, provide money to agents or for the Mossad agents themselves to carry out assassinations in Lebanese territory.

Israel's long-standing spying operations seek to undermine the institutions of the Lebanese State. They are contrary to international efforts, which began in 1978 with the establishment of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), and in defiance of the will of the Governments that contribute troops to UNIFIL. The efforts of Israel's spying networks to undermine Lebanese national security are aimed at creating a climate of tension in the Middle East and along the international border, as well as threatening international peace and security. The Security Council must therefore take a firm stance in response to Israel's aggression, which has been documented in the reports of the Secretary-General.

The Israeli intelligence agencies recruited more than 100 agents in order to:

1. Plant explosive devices for the purpose of assassinating Lebanese civilians and foreigners residing in Lebanon.

2. Monitor and gather information on the movement of Lebanese figures and civilians with a view to their assassination, and collect information on vital installations and infrastructure with a view to their bombing and destruction.

3. Drop off and retrieve items from dead letter boxes in various areas of Lebanon.

4. Receive, shelter and guide Israeli military personnel dispatched to carry out assassinations in Lebanon.

5. Monitor and gather information on political party members and centres in Lebanon, and plant listening devices.

6. Gather information on buildings in various parts of Lebanon and Lebanese citizens residing therein. Those buildings were subsequently bombed by the Israeli air force when Israel attacked Lebanon in July and August 2006.

7. Survey several areas in Lebanon and Syria, including border crossings, using advanced photographic equipment hidden inside automobiles. The information gathered was transmitted via satellite using sophisticated equipment or by an agent who would travel abroad in order to deliver videotapes to a Mossad officer.

8. Specify the coordinates of a large number of civilian sites using aerial maps provided by the Israeli intelligence agencies to their agents in Lebanon. The information was transmitted as encrypted images by electronic mail.

9. Provide information concerning new civilian buildings, including the thickness of concrete and the number of floors and shelters.

10. Gather information on the regional commanders of the Lebanese internal security forces and the powers of each agency of the Lebanese Ministry of the Interior. The agents also gathered information on and specified the coordinates of Lebanese Army barracks.

11. Gather information on Lebanese Army roadblocks in the south and the composition of army units and their armament. This information was transmitted by electronic mail.

12. Specify the coordinates of a large number of locations, monitor individuals and send encrypted information via the Internet.

13. Survey all regions of Lebanon, including streets, and then send the videotapes to Israel. This was accomplished using advanced, encrypted flash memory drives that contained aerial photographs of all regions of Lebanon, encryption programs and a camera placed inside an automobile.

14. Gather information on Lebanese Army military institutions and centres.

15. Sell and traffic in drugs.

16. Establish telephone lines for Israeli agents in Lebanon for the purpose of contacting the Mossad and rent automobiles on behalf of those agents for use in carrying out their assignments.

17. Deliver letters and funds to Lebanese who collaborated with the Israeli intelligence agencies.

18. Receive and transmit messages by radio.

19. Gather information on some hospitals in Lebanon.

20. Open a restaurant on the road leading to the Masna' border point between Lebanon and Syria, and install a camera in order to monitor persons and vehicles crossing from one country to the other.

21. Gather information on social institutions, banks, bakeries, petrol stations, car rental agencies, buildings, telephone exchanges and other vital installations in Lebanon.

22. Recruit individuals to work on behalf of the Israeli intelligence agencies.

23. Provide the Israeli intelligence agencies with detailed information on the telephone networks of the Lebanese Ministry of Communications and the cellular phone network operated by Alfa (including location of transmission stations and their capacities, frequencies and orientation, the manner in which such stations are linked and the equipment used). Information was also provided regarding certain servers, their passwords and the programs used on those servers; the names, telephone numbers and addresses of employees and subscribers; and plans for network expansion and development. The agents further provided the Israeli intelligence agencies with information on the billing system, the operations support system (the system used to control call routing equipment prior to registration of calls and their entry into the database), base transceiver stations and base station controllers, as well as on means of disabling the network. The Israeli intelligence agencies also instructed their agents to establish a transmission station in the Hazimiyah area to serve as a link between the Jabal al-Baruk station and the stations serving Beirut and its suburbs in order to use it subsequently for eavesdropping.

24. Transport Israeli intelligence agents who arrived in Lebanon by sea to the southern region of Lebanon and other areas with a view to assassinating Lebanese figures.

25. Specify the coordinates of several military and civilian centres, and provide information concerning the movements and specifications of a large number of commercial vessels and private yachts.

26. Specify the coordinates of the residence of His Excellency the President of the Lebanese Republic, General Michel Sleiman, in Amshit. The information provided also included a detailed description of the road leading to the residence, including intersections, entrances and car parks.

27. Forge and make use of official Lebanese documents, including, but not limited to, passports and identification documents.

Enclosure 1

Persons convicted of collaborating with the enemy

No	*Name*	*Judgement*
1.	Ihab Muhammad al-Haj (Palestinian)	Sentenced to three years of hard labour and stripped of civil rights.
2.	Muhammad Nimr Bassam	Sentenced to 10 years hard labour and stripped of civil rights.
3.	Faysal Ghazi Muqallad	Sentenced to hard labour for life, fined 100,000 Lebanese pounds and stripped of civil rights; acquitted of crimes under the Penal Code, articles 471, 471/454, 463 and 463/454 due to lack of evidence.
4.	Mahmud Rafi'	Sentenced to death.
5.	Walid Isam Karam	Two years hard labour and stripped of civil rights.
6.	Ibrahim Khalil Ma'ruf (Jordanian)	Both acquitted due to lack of evidence.
	Atif Khidr al-Janazirah (Palestinian)	
7.	Yusuf Muhammad al-Hajj Ali	Sentenced to hard labour for life and stripped of civil rights.
8.	Hana Khalil Isa	Sentence to 10 years hard labour.
9.	Ali Hussein Mantash	Sentenced to death.
10.	Wafiq Sa'd al-Din al-Habtah	Sentenced to two years hard labour and stripped of civil rights.
11.	Hasan Ahmad al-Hussein	Sentenced to death and confiscation of possessions.
12.	Ziyad Khalil al-Sa'di	Sentenced to 20 years hard labour, stripped of civil rights and possessions confiscated; charges under the Penal Code, article 275, were dropped because the relevant conditions were not met.

Enclosure 2

Collaborators facing charges before the Permanent Military Tribunal

No.	*Status*	*Name*	*Father's name*	*Surname*	*Action taken*		*Offence*
1.	Accused	Usamah	Muhammad Ali	Birri	Detained	Interrogated	The first individual was in contact with Israeli intelligence and provided information that facilitated its aggression against Lebanon. The second collaborated with Israeli intelligence and persuaded the first to cooperate with it in order to facilitate its aggression against Lebanon. Both entered enemy territory.
2.	Accused	Antoine	Salim	Atmah			
3.	Accused	Marwan	Kamil	Faqih	Detained	Interrogated	Collaborating with the enemy; providing the enemy with secret information related to State security; entering enemy territory.
4.	Accused	Jawdat	Salman	al-Hakim	Detained	Interrogated	The first individual collaborated with, contacted and served as an informant for the Israeli enemy in order to facilitate the victory of its forces and provided it with means of committing aggression against Lebanon. The second and third were accessories to those crimes. All three entered enemy territory.
5.	Accused	Sami	Ilya	Farhat	Arrested in absentia		
6.	Accused	Amir	Farhat	al-Halabi	Arrested in absentia		
7.	Accused	Ali	Dib	Jarrah	Detained	Interrogated	Collaborating with and providing information to the enemy, and photographing military installations belonging to the Lebanese Army and the Syrian Army. The first individual used a forged passport and identification document.
8.	Accused	Yusuf	Dib	Jarrah	Detained	Interrogated	
9.	Accused	Jawdat	Muhammad Khayr Allah	al-Khawjah	Detained		Contacting the Israeli enemy and its intelligence agencies in order to provide the enemy with means of committing aggression against Lebanon. The accused also served as an informant for the enemy, providing it with information regarding the Army and the resistance.

No	*Status*	*Name*	*Father's name*	*Surname*	*Action taken*		*Offence*
10.	Accused	Haytham	Rajih	al-Sahmarani	Detained	Interrogated	The first, second and third individuals served as informants for and were in contact with the Israeli enemy in order to provide it with means of committing aggression against Lebanon. Their actions led to the desired outcome. They also knowingly contacted enemy agents and spies and entered enemy territory. The fourth individual was an accessory to the crime of contacting the enemy.
11.	Accused	Sahirah	Rajih	al-Sahmarani	Arrested in absentia		
12.	Accused	Muhammad Amin	al-Amin	Khaz'al	Arrested in absentia		
13.	Accused	Raghidah	Ahmad	Dahir	Detained	Interrogated	
14.	Accused	Ghazwan	Abd	Shahin	Detained		Collaborating and maintaining ties with the Israeli enemy; entering military centres in order to obtain documents and information for the benefit of the enemy and undermine the security of those centres; obtaining secret maps, coordinates and documents pertaining to Army brigades, equipment and officers.
15.	Accused	Hasan	Yusuf	Ammar	Detained		Communicating with the Mossad and providing it with information concerning the Israeli pilot Ron Arad.
16.	Accused	Ili	Hana	Zahrah	Detained		Collaborating with the Israeli enemy and providing it with information concerning the resistance and the Army.
17.	Accused	Hussein	Muhammad	Ali Musa	Detained		Collaborating with and serving as informants for the Israeli enemy in order to facilitate the victory of its forces; selling drugs; providing information on civilian and military sites, as well as political party figures; entering enemy territory.
18.	Accused	Ahmad	Hasan	Abdullah	Arrested in absentia		
19.	Accused	Ja'far	Hussein	Halawi	Detained		
20.	Accused	Wasim	Musa	Musa			
21.	Accused	Haytham	Na'if	al-Zahir	Detained	Interrogated	Collaborating with the Israeli enemy and providing it with information on Lebanese and Syrian civilian and military sites; entering enemy territory.

No.	Status	Name	Father's name	Surname	Action taken		Offence
22.	Accused	Ali	Adnan	Dabbus	Detained		Contacting and communicating with the Israeli intelligence agencies in order to provide them with information concerning the Israeli pilot Ron Arad.
23.	Accused	Mahmud	Qasim	Rafi'	Detained	Interrogated	Committing acts of terrorism and carrying out targeted killings; serving on behalf of enemy intelligence and providing it with means of committing aggression against Lebanon; disclosing information to the enemy.
24.	Accused	Muhammad	Qasim	Ghaddar	Detained		Collaborating with the Israeli enemy and its intelligence agencies.
25.	Accused	Fahim	Yusuf	Alam	Arrested in absentia		
26.	Accused	Leon	Sarkis	Tawqajian	Arrested in absentia		
27.	Accused	Muhsin	Hasan	Sham'un	Detained		Collaborating with and serving as informants for the Mossad in order to facilitate the victory of its forces and providing information on the Army and the resistance.
28.	Accused	Jamal	Hussein	Sham'un			
29.	Accused	Mahmud	Qasim	Rafi'	Detained		Serving enemy intelligence and providing it with means to commit aggression; aiding and abetting enemy agents; communicating with the enemy and disclosing information; committing acts of terrorism; possession and use of forged civil-status certificates provided by an Israeli intelligence officer.
30.	Accused	Hussein	Sulayman	Khattab	Arrested in absentia		
31.	Accused	Mansur	Habib	Diyab	Detained	Interrogated	Collaborating with the Israeli enemy and providing it with information and documents concerning civilian locations and military sites and personnel; communicating with the enemy in order to provide it with information to commit aggression against Lebanon.

No.	Status	Name	Father's name	Surname	Action taken		Offence
32.	Accused	Muhammad	Hussein	Breiss	Detained	Interrogated	Collaborating with and serving as informants for the Israeli enemy and its intelligence agencies; providing the enemy with information in order to facilitate its acts of aggression.
33.	Accused	Jurjus	Elias	Farah	Detained		Collaborating with the enemy, providing it with information on civilian and military locations, facilitating the victory of its forces, entering enemy territory and possession of weapons and explosives.
34.	Accused	Jean	Elias	Farah	Arrested in absentia		
35.	Accused	Ahmad	Shibli	Salih	Arrested in absentia		
36.	Accused	Faris	Musa	al-Qasis	Arrested in absentia		
37.	Accused	Adib	As'ad	al-Alam	Detained		Collaborating with Israeli enemy intelligence. The first and second individuals provided the enemy with information on military posts and Syrian and Lebanese civilian sites and establishments in order to facilitate its acts of aggression and the victory of its forces. The first individual, a member of the military, spied for the enemy and provided it with information on military posts. He also used a forged civil-status certificate and was in possession of military weapons.
38.	Accused	Nicola	As'ad	Habib	Arrested in absentia		
39.	Accused	Hayah	Quzhaya	al-Salumi	Detained		
40.	Accused	Michel	Khalil	Abduh	Detained		Providing the Israeli enemy with coordinates of Lebanese Army positions and those of the resistance, including positions and bridges that were bombed in the course of the July 2006 aggression; collaborating with the Mossad; entering enemy territory.
41.	Accused	Joseph	Ilyahu	Kalash	Arrested in absentia		
42.	Accused	Natan	Ilyahu	Kalash	Arrested in absentia		

No.	Status	Name	Father's name	Surname	Action taken		Offence
43.	Accused	Muhammad	al-Sayyid	Ridwan	Detained		Communicating and collaborating with the Israeli enemy and serving as informants; providing the enemy with information on civilian locations and military positions of the resistance that were bombed by Israeli aircraft, as well as on political figures; selling drugs; entering enemy territory.
44.	Accused	Fawzi	Tanyus	al-Alam	Detained		
45.	Accused	Sa'id	Tanyus	al-Alam	Detained		
46.	Accused	Yusuf	Ya'qub	al-Alam	Detained		
47.	Accused	Ili	Ya'qub	al-Alam	Detained		
48.	Accused	Wajih	Tawfiq	Murad	Detained		
49.	Accused	Ahmad	Shibli	Salih	Arrested in absentia		
50.	Accused	George	Hana	Assaf	Arrested in absentia		
51.	Accused	Fahim	Yusuf	Alam	Arrested in absentia		
52.	Accused	Nimr	Tanyus	al-Alam	Arrested in absentia		
53.	Accused	Ziyad	Ahmad	al-Humsi	Detained	Interrogated	Collaborating with an Israeli enemy intelligence officer; gathering information and conveying it to that officer; carrying out assignments at his direction; possession of military weapons and ammunition.
54.	Accused	Khalid	Abdullah	Alqan	Detained	Interrogated	Collaborating with the enemy and providing it with information on civilian and military sites, as well as political and military figures; serving as informants for the enemy.
55.	Accused	Shahid	Shahadah	Tumiyah	Detained	Interrogated	Collaborating with Israeli enemy intelligence and providing it with critical information on and the precise coordinates of secret military and security sites and positions; providing the enemy with information concerning the military; entering enemy territory.

No.	Status	Name	Father's name	Surname	Action taken		Offence
56.	Accused	Sa'ib	Muhammad	Awn	Detained		Collaborating with and serving as informants for the Israeli enemy; providing it with information on and the coordinates of civilian and military sites, as well as political figures; selling drugs; entering enemy territory.
57.	Accused	Muhammad	Hasan	Abdullah	Detained		
58.	Accused	Nabil	Ali	Zaytun	Detained		
59.	Accused	Musa	Ali	Musa	Detained		Communicating with the Israeli enemy and providing it with information that allowed it to commit aggression against Lebanon.
60.	Accused	Ali	Muhammad	Suwayd	Arrested in absentia		
61.	Accused	Ahmad	Hussein	Abdullah	Arrested in absentia		
62.	Accused	Ali	Hasan	Ghusayn	Detained	Interrogated	Collaborating with the Israeli enemy and entering enemy territory.
63.	Accused	Yusuf	Ibrahim Ahmad	Iskandar	Detained		Communicating with Mossad agents.
64.	Accused	Anwar	Muhammad	Sa'd Allah	Detained	Interrogated	Communicating with Israeli agents and possession of weapons.
65.	Accused	Adil	Muhammad	Kabid	Detained	Interrogated	
66.	Accused	Muhammad	Dib	Kayid	Detained		Communicating by telephone with the Mossad.
67.	Accused	Mahmud	Qasim	Rafi'	Detained	Interrogated	Forming a gang; joining an enemy intelligence network and providing it with means of committing aggression against Lebanon; contacting and collaborating with the enemy; finding housing to shelter its agents; committing acts of terrorism; entering enemy territory.
68.	Accused	Ibrahim	Muhammad	Yasin	Arrested in absentia		
69.	Accused	Hussein	Sulayman	Khattab	Arrested in absentia		
70.	Accused	Mahmud	Qasim	Rafi'	Detained	Interrogated	Forming a gang and providing the enemy with means of committing aggression against Lebanon; contacting and collaborating with the enemy; finding housing to shelter its agents; joining an intelligence network; revealing information to the enemy; entering enemy territory.

No.	Status	Name	Father's name	Surname	Action taken		Offence
71.	Accused	Ili	Id	Muni‘	Detained		Collaborating with the Israeli enemy and recruiting individuals to work on behalf of Israeli intelligence.
72.	Accused	George	Id	Muni‘	Detained		
73.	Accused	Hasan	Ahmad	Shihab	Detained		Collaborating with and spying for the enemy; committing acts of terrorism; entering enemy territory.
74.	Accused	Jamal	Ni‘mah	Daw	Arrested in absentia		
75.	Accused	Rafiq	Mahmud	al-Barqashi	Detained	Interrogated	Collaborating with and serving as informants for the Israeli enemy and its intelligence agencies; providing it with the coordinates of civilian and military sites, as well as information on political figures; entering enemy territory.
76.	Accused	Muhammad	Ali	Barakat	Detained		Collaborating with Israeli intelligence and providing it with information on the resistance and Hizbullah.
77.	Accused	Hasan	Ahmad	Abdullah	Arrested in absentia		
78.	Accused	Badi‘	Khalid	Mityas	Detained		Contacting and collaborating with Israeli intelligence.
79.	Accused	Khalid	Elias	Mityas	Arrested in absentia		
80.	Accused	Hasan	Muhammad Ali	Yasin	Detained		Collaborating with the Israeli enemy and providing it with information on military and security positions; entering enemy territory.
81.	Accused	Fu'ad	Ali	Sha‘ban			
82.	Accused	Jean	Fu'ad	Zanqul	Detained	Interrogated	Collaborating with the Israeli enemy and providing it with information on security personnel and Hizbullah officials; providing enemy intelligence agencies with detailed information about Ramzi Nahra, thereby facilitating his assassination.
83.	Accused	Sami	Ilya	Farhat	Arrested in absentia		
84.	Accused	Jean	As‘ad	Nahra	Detained	Interrogated	
85.	Accused	Mahdi	Ali	Yasin	Detained	Interrogated	Collaborating with the Israeli enemy and entering its territory.
86.	Accused	Najah	Hussein	al-Abdullah	Arrested in absentia		

No.	Status	Name	Father's name	Surname	Action taken	Offence
87.	Accused	Imad	Munir	Makhul	Arrested in absentia	
88.	Accused	Robert	Edmond	Kafuri	Detained	Collaborating with and providing information to the Israeli enemy; serving as informants for the enemy in order to facilitate the victory of its forces and its acts of aggression and terrorism; attempting to assassinate an individual by means of an explosive device; entering enemy territory; possession and transport of explosives. The first and second individuals forged official Lebanese documents and used those forged documents.
89.	Accused	Muhammad	Ibrahim	Awad	Detained	
90.	Accused	Ilyas	Riyadh	Karam	Arrested in absentia	
91.	Accused	Munir	Antoine	Saqar	Detained	Collaborating with and serving as informants for the enemy and its intelligence agencies; providing it with banking and commercial information; entering enemy territory.
92.	Accused	Michel	Antoine	Saqar		
93.	Accused	Iman	Husny	Ayub	Detained	Collaborating with the Israeli enemy and entering its territory.
94.	Accused	Hussein	Sulayman	Khattab	Arrested in absentia	
95.	Accused	Muhammad	Sulayman	Khattab	Arrested in absentia	
96.	Accused	Amin	Ibrahim	al-Baba	Detained	Collaborating with and contacting the Israeli enemy, entering its territory and serving as an informant.
97.	Accused	Muhammad	Abdulrahman	al-Ali	Detained	Collaborating and communicating with the Israeli enemy.

No.	*Status*	*Name*	*Father's name*	*Surname*	*Action taken*		*Offence*
98.	Accused	Yusif	Maron	Abdush	Detained		The first individual collaborated with the Israeli enemy and sold drugs and smuggled them into enemy territory. The second individual collaborated with and served as an informant for the Israeli enemy. The third individual collaborated with the Israeli enemy and its intelligence agencies and provided them with information on sites and houses belonging to Hizbullah and its personnel. The fourth and fifth individuals sold drugs and smuggled them into enemy territory.
99.	Accused	Emil	Hanna	Abu Safi	Detained		
100.	Accused	Ali	Mahmud	al-Mallah	Detained		
101.	Accused	Kayid	Muhammad	Barru	Arrested in absentia		
102.	Accused	Ja'far	Hussein	Hallawi	Detained		
103.	Accused	Ahmad	Salih	Qahwaji	Detained	Interrogated	Attempting to collaborate with the enemy by contacting one of its agents; impersonating a member of the military.

Enclosure 3

Persons accused of collaborating with the enemy by an investigating judge

No.	*Status*	*Name*	*Father's name*	*Surname*	*Offence*
1.	Detained	Sharbal	Dahir	al-Qazi	Collaborating with the enemy.
2.	Detained	Tariq	Muhammad	al-Rab'ah	Collaborating with the enemy.
3.	Detained	Philip	Hanna	Sadir	Collaborating with the enemy.
4.	Arrested in absentia	Francis	Wadi'	Abu Ghanim	
5.	Detained	Nasir	Mahmud	Nadir	Collaborating with the enemy.
6.	Detained	Nawal	George	Ma'luf	
7.	Detained	Mustafa	Hassan	Sa'id	
8.	Detained	Samir	Joseph	Abu Arraj	
9.	Detained	Wajih	Tawfiq	Murad	Collaborating with the enemy.
10.	Detained	Ali	Zaki	Idris	Collaborating with the enemy.
11.	Detained	Boutros	Habib	Sulayman	Collaborating with the enemy.
12.	Detained	Sami	George Sam'an	al-Khuri	Collaborating with the enemy.
13.	Wanted	Jamal	Ahmad	al-Tufayli	Collaborating with the enemy.
14.	Wanted	Fu'ad	George	Tannus	Collaborating with the enemy.
15.	Detained	Ili	Shukri	al-Khuri	Collaborating with the enemy.
16.	Detained	Milad	Khalil	Ayd	Collaborating with the enemy.
17.	Detained	Fayiz	Wajih	Karam	Collaborating with the enemy.
18.	Wanted	Ilyas	Riyad	Karam	Collaborating with the enemy.
19.	Wanted	Adnan	Salim	al-Haddad	Collaborating with the enemy.
20.	Wanted	Caroline	Ya'qub	Tannus	Collaborating with the enemy.
21.	Wanted	Ali	Adulrasul	Khawajah	Collaborating with the enemy.
22.	Wanted	Zaynab	Hassan	Muhammad	
23.	Wanted	Muhammad	Ali	Khawajah	
24.	Wanted	Rim	Ali	Khawajah	
25.	Wanted	Malak	Ali	Khawajah	

United Nations A/64/909–S/2010/467

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
8 September 2010

Original: English

General Assembly
Sixty-fourth session

Security Council
Sixty-fifth year

Agenda items 15 and 16

The situation in the Middle East

Question of Palestine

Letter dated 31 August 2010 from the Chair of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People addressed to the Secretary-General

In my capacity as the Chair of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, I would like to draw your attention to the statement adopted today by the Bureau of the Committee on the resumption of negotiations between Israel and the Palestinians on the permanent status issues (see annex).

I should appreciate it if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 15 and 16, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Paul **Badji**
Chair
Committee on the Exercise of the
Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People

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Annex to the letter dated 31 August 2010 from the Chair of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People addressed to the Secretary-General

Statement by the Bureau of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People on the resumption of permanent status negotiations between Israel and the Palestinians

31 August 2010

The Bureau of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People welcomes the decision of the Israeli and Palestinian sides to resume direct negotiations towards resolving all permanent status issues. We wish to express our appreciation to the members of the Quartet, including the Secretary-General of the United Nations, to the Arab League, and other members of the international community for their untiring and constructive efforts in support of this initiative. The summit to be convened in Washington, D.C. by the United States Administration to launch the negotiations is broadly supported by the international community.

We are looking forward to a serious, time-bound, credible and comprehensive political dialogue with a clear agenda and terms of reference aimed at resolving, by the 2011 target date, as called for by the Quartet, all the permanent status issues, including the status of Jerusalem and the question of Palestine refugees in accordance with international law and the relevant United Nations resolutions, bringing about an end to the Israeli occupation, and leading to the establishment of a viable, sovereign and contiguous Palestinian State on the basis of the 1967 borders, with East Jerusalem as its capital, living in peace and security with its neighbours.

For the ultimate success of this endeavour, it is imperative that the parties scrupulously comply with their existing commitments, particularly those undertaken within the framework of the Road Map, and refrain from unlawful measures, destabilizing unilateral steps on the ground and provocations, which could jeopardize the outcome of the negotiations. To this end, the current Israeli partial moratorium on settlement construction must be maintained and expanded to include a complete ban on all settlement construction without exception, including in East Jerusalem. Israel should dismantle settlement outposts without delay and conditions, as called for in the Road Map. The evictions, house demolitions and revocations of residency rights in East Jerusalem also must stop.

It is crucial that during this round the parties build on the progress achieved during the previous rounds of permanent status negotiations. We are also looking forward to a sustained and vigorous engagement by the international community, extending beyond the inaugural summit, which would translate into a credible mechanism to hold the parties to their obligations, monitor progress, and ensure that the negotiating process is conducted in good faith. The planned presence of representatives from Egypt and Jordan during the talks in an observer capacity is a groundbreaking and welcome step, which should be sustained and built upon.

The Bureau wishes to emphasize the importance of supportive diplomatic action within the region, including by the League of Arab States, and centred around the Arab Peace Initiative. Potential progress on the Israeli-Palestinian track should

be buttressed by a parallel revitalization of the other tracks of the Middle East peace process, leading to a reinvigorated engagement with all stakeholder Governments and culminating in a comprehensive, just and lasting settlement of the question of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli conflict as a whole.

Sustained action by the international community in the diplomatic arena in pursuit of a political settlement should go hand in hand with increased and generous support by donors for the Palestinian Authority's plans to build the essential institutional foundations of a future Palestinian State. For its part, the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People will continue its constructive engagement in support of the Middle East peace process, until the conflict is resolved in all its aspects in accordance with international law, and the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination, national independence and sovereignty, and the right of return of the refugees are fully realized.

United Nations A/64/910–S/2010/469

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
8 September 2010

Original: English

General Assembly
Sixty-fourth session
Agenda items 13, 14 and 18

Security Council
Sixty-fifth year

Prevention of armed conflict

Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development

The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan

Letter dated 7 September 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to draw your attention to the ongoing violations of the ceasefire by the military forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan, recorded for the period of 2 August to 1 September 2010 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would circulate the present letter and its annex as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 13, 14 and 18, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Garen **Nazarian**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Annex to the letter dated 7 September 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Violations of the ceasefire by the armed forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan from 2 August to 1 September 2010

N	(Direction)	Date, time	Firing	
			From Azerbaijani side	
			Type of weapon	Ammunition
1.	Movses	02.08.10 01.05	Firearm	3
2.	Aygepar	02.08.10 02.30	Firearm	5
3.	Aygepar	02.08.10 13.10	Firearm	3
4.	Aygepar	02.08.10 18.05	Firearm	2
5.	Aygepar	02.08.10 18.30	Firearm	1
6.	Baganis	02.08.10 22.00	Firearm	2
7.	Baganis	02.08.10 22.00	Firearm	1
8.	Berdavan	02.08.10 22.15	SVD	3
9.	Berdavan	02.08.10 22.15	Firearm	1
10.	Koty	03.08.10 01.20	Firearm	3
11.	Aygepar	03.08.10 13.00	Firearm	3
12.	Nerqin Karmirakhbyur	03.08.10 21.40	Firearm	10
13.	Bardzruny	03.08.10 12.30	Firearm	13
14.	Shavarshavan	04.08.10 18.00	Firearm	1
15.	Shavarshavan	04.08.10 22.30	Firearm	12
16.	Shavarshavan	04.08.10 23.10	Firearm	5
17.	Shavarshavan	04.08.10 23.55	Firearm	5
18.	Movses	04.08.10 20.05	Firearm	2
19.	Aygepar	05.08.10 00.35	Firearm	1

20.	Paravaqar	05.08.10 00.30-01.10	Firearm	100
21.	Voskepar	05.08.10 10.00	Firearm	1
22.	Movses	06.08.10 00.15	SVD	1
23.	Berqaber	06.08.10 01.40	Firearm	15
24.	Berqaber	06.08.10 02.25	Firearm PK SVD	30 25 20
25.	Zod canyon	06.08.10 17.10	machine gun 12.7mm	20
26.	Berqaber	07.08.10 01.30	PK	20
27.	Vazashen	07.08.10 02.00	Firearm	2
28.	Vazashen	07.08.10 02.50	Firearm	4
29.	Movses	08.08.10 17.50	Firearm	8
30.	Nerqin Karmirakhbyur	08.08.10 19.00	Firearm	10
31.	Voskepar	08.08.10 20.20	Firearm	3
32.	Mehrab	09.08.10 12.35	Firearm	2
33.	Mehrab	09.08.10 12.35	Firearm	7
34.	Mehrab	09.08.10 13.35	SVD	2
35.	Mehrab	09.08.10 21.00	machine gun 12.7mm	4
36.	Nerqin Karmirakhbyur	09.08.10 20.05	Firearm	3
37.	Nerqin Karmirakhbyur	09.08.10 20.55	Firearm	5
38.	Voskepar	09.08.10 19.15	Firearm	8
39.	Dovegh	09.08.10 23.20	Firearm	17
40.	Berqaber	09.08.10 22.40	SVD	12
41.	Aygepar	10.08.10 16.35	Firearm	4
42.	Aygepar	10.08.10 16.35	Firearm	4
43.	Aygepar	10.08.10 23.40-23.50	Firearm	10

44.	Berqaber	11.08.10 00.20	Firearm	4
45.	Vazashen	11.08.10 01.00	Firearm	3
46.	Berdavan	10.08.10 22.25	Firearm	70
47.	Shavarshavan	10.08.10 22.35	Firearm	9
48.	Shavarshavan	10.08.10 23.15	Firearm	3
49.	Barekamavan	11.08.10 00.00	Firearm	5
50.	Berdavan	11.08.10 00.45	Firearm	2
51.	Shavarshavan	11.08.10 00.20	Firearm	2
52.	Bardzruni	10.08.10 19.10	Firearm	4
53.	Berkaber	11.08.10 13.10	PK	10
54.	Bardzruny	11.08.10 23.50	Firearm	12
55.	Kongur	12.08.10 1900-19.50	SVD PK	50 150
56.	Vazashen	13.08.10 02.10	PK	25
57.	Nerqin Karmirakhbyur	12.08.10 18.45	Firearm	7
58.	Nerqin Karmirakhbyur	12.08.10 19.20	Firearm	5
59.	Nerqin Karmirakhbyur	12.08.10 19.50	SVD	10
60.	Nerqin Karmirakhbyur	12.08.10 20.25	Firearm	8
61.	Janshak	13.08.10 16.20	machine gun 12.7mm SV - 12.7mm	6 4
62.	Berqaber	13.08.10 10.15	PK SVD	10 3
63.	Berqaber	13.08.10 11.45	machine gun 12.7mm	10
64.	Berqaber	13.08.10 11.50	PK	20
65.	Lalegjugh	13.08.10 22.20	SVD	3
66.	Shavarshavan	13.08.10 22.45	Firearm	2
67.	Movses	14.08.10 13.00	Firearm	3

68.	Sev Kar	15.08.10 01.20	Firearm	25
69.	Berdavan	15.08.10 00.20	Firearm	40
70.	Bardzruny	15.08.10 01.20	Firearm	5
71.	Paravakar	15.08.10 23.40	Firearm	20
72.	Berdavan	16.08.10 01.10	SVD	1
73.	Vahravar	15.08.10 12.10	Firearm SVD machine gun 12.7mm	4 5 10
74.	Aygepar	16.08.10 12.30	Firearm	3
75.	Aygepar	16.08.10 12.35	Firearm	2
76.	Lalegjugh	16.08.10 21.30	Firearm	4
77.	Yeraskhavan	16.08.10 10.40	Firearm	3
78.	Vahravar	16.08.10 12.30	machine gun 12.7mm	120
79.	Agarak	16.08.10 19.00	PK	15
80.	Movses	17.08.10 19.15	Firearm	2
81.	Nerqin Karmirakhbyur	17.08.10 18.00	SVD	2
82.	Berkaber	17.08.10 18.20	PK	10
83.	Vahravar	17.08.10 13.15	SV - 12.7mm	3
84.	Movses	18.08.10 19.05	Firearm	2
85.	Aygepar	18.08.10 19.05	Firearm	1
86.	Berkaber	18.08.10 19.40	PK	10
87.	Berdavan	18.08.10 10.30	Firearm	18
88.	Baganis	18.08.10 20.00	Firearm	1
89.	Yeraskhavan	19.08.10 00.35	Firearm	5
90.	Varavar	18.08.10 15.50	SVD	8
91.	Aygepar	19.08.10 05.00	Firearm	1

92.	Movses	19.08.10 19.15	Firearm	2
93.	Barekamavan	19.08.10 23.30	PK	12
94.	Bardzruny	19.08.10 23.45	Firearm	2
95.	Dovegh	20.08.10 20.00	Firearm	15
96.	Berdavan	20.08.10 21.45	Firearm	3
97.	Yeraskh	20.08.10 14.30	Firearm	6
98.	Agarak	20.08.10 19.00	PK	12
99.	Chinary	21.08.10 16.40	SVD	2
100.	Chinary	21.08.10 18.15	PK	35
101.	Aygepar	21.08.10 20.40	Firearm	20
102.	Aygepar	21.08.10 20.50	Firearm PK	3 30
103.	Barekamavan	21.08.10 22.00	Firearm	5
104.	Yeraskh	21.08.10 22.40	Firearm	8
105.	Bardzruny	21.08.10 12.30	Firearm SVD PK	30 5 25
106.	Bardzruny	21.08.10 21.15	Firearm	10
107.	Goghtanasar	21.08.10 15.20	Firearm SV - 12.7mm PK	20 6 30
108.	Voskepar	22.08.10 14.30	SVD	3
109.	Voskepar	22.08.10 14.35	Firearm	10
110.	Berkaber	22.08.10 20.00	PK	18
111.	Bardzruny	22.08.10 10.20	Firearm	2
112.	Bardzruny	22.08.10 20.30	SVD	3
113.	Bardzruny	22.08.10 20.33	SVD	10
114.	Agarak	22.08.10 21.50	PK	8
115.	Barekamavan	23.08.10 11.45	Firearm	20

116	Berdavan	23.08.10 15.30	Firearm	3
117	Berdavan	23.08.10 23.50	Firearm	2
118	Berdavan	24.08.10 01.00	Firearm	10
119	Agarak	23.08.10 18.40	PK	5
120	Aygepar	24.08.10 08.30	Firearm	3
121	Aygepar	24.08.10 20.40	Firearm	15
122	Berdavan	24.08.10 23.05	machine gun 12.7mm	5
123	Berdavan	25.08.10 00.05	Firearm	9
124	Bardzruny	24.08.10 15.17	Firearm	5
125	Vahravar	24.08.10 18.30	Firearm	45
126	Vahravar	24.08.10 20.10	Firearm	9
127	Agarak	24.08.10 20.20	Firearm	15
128	Aygepar	25.08.10 17.00	Firearm	1
129	Nergin Karmirakhbyur	25.08.10 23.20	Firearm	5
130	Barekamavan	25.08.10 14.15	PK SVD	10 10
131	Dovegh	25.08.10 22.30	PK	50
132	Berdavan	25.08.10 22.40	PK Firearm	20 10
133	Bardzruny	25.08.10 18.35	SVD	2
134	Bardzruny	25.08.10 23.15	Firearm	4
135	Nergin Karmirakhbyur	26.08.10 19.20	Firearm	1
136	Aygepar	27.08.10 01.15	Firearm PK	10 100
137	Berdavan	26.08.10 16.00	Firearm	2
138	Berdavan	26.08.10 22.35	Firearm	3
139	Dovegh	27.08.10 00.05	PK	65
140	Vazashen	26.08.10 23.35	PK	10

141	Nerqin Karmirakhbyur	27.08.10 21.00	Firearm	2
142	Barekamavan	27.08.10 23.45	Firearm	2
143	Bardzruny	27.08.10 13.45	Firearm	6
144	Agarak	27.08.10 12.30	Firearm	6
145	Movses	29.08.10 06.38	Firearm	2
146	Berkaber	28.08.10 12.50	PK	20
147	Barekamavan	28.08.10 09.10	Firearm	2
148	Barekamavan	29.08.10 07.20	SVD	1
149	Agarak	28.08.10 20.45	Firearm	7
150	Movses	30.08.10 00.15	Firearm	1
151	Nerqin Karmirakhbyur	30.08.10 02.00	Firearm	5
152	Berkaber	29.08.10 20.10	PK machine gun 12.7mm SVD Firearm	40 15 20 40
153	Chinari	29.08.10 12.00	PK	10
154	Barekamavan	29.08.10 12.45	PK	20
155	Dovegh	29.08.10 15.45	Firearm	2
156	Bardzruny	29.08.10 12.30	SVD Firearm	3 5
157	Nerqin Karmirakhbyur	30.08.10 20.10	SVD	3
158	Nerqin Karmirakhbyur	30.08.10 20.40	SVD	1
159	Movses	31.08.10 19.35	Firearm	3
160	Nerqin Karmirakhbyur	01.09.10 02.00	Firearm	1
161	Nerqin Karmirakhbyur	01.09.10 02.10	Firearm	2
162	Berkaber	31.08.10 11.50	SVD	3
163	Lalegjugh	31.08.10 23.15	SVD Firearm	1 2

164	Lalegjugh	31.08.10 23.15	Firearm	3
165	Lalegjugh	01.09.10 00.10	Firearm	10
166	Aygehovit	01.09.10 00.10	Firearm	20
167	Koty	01.09.10 00.05	Firearm	6
168	Bardzruni	31.08.10 11.30	Firearm	6
169	Dovegh	01.09.10 15.00	Firearm	50
170	Bardzruny	01.09.10 20.00	Firearm	3
171	Vahravar	01.09.10 14.30	machine gun 12.7mm	25

The violations of the ceasefire by the armed forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan on the borderline of Armenia from 2 August to 1 September 2010:

Number of violations: 171

Shots: about 2,334 (PK ~ 815, , SVD- 197, machine gun 12.7mm ~ 215, sniper weapon 12.7mm - 13, AK ~ 1094).

The violations of the ceasefire by the armed forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan on the line of contact with the Nagorno Karabakh Republic from 2 August to 2 September 2010:

Number of violations: 710

Shots: about 5,434 (PK ~ 616, SVD- 289, machine gun 12.7mm ~ 397, sniper weapon 12.7mm - 17, NSVT 12.7 mm – 10, AK ~ 4105).

United Nations A/64/911–S/2010/463

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
14 September 2010
Original: English

General Assembly
Sixty-fourth session
Agenda item 17
The situation in Afghanistan

Security Council
Sixty-fifth year

The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security

Report of the Secretary-General

I. Introduction

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution 64/11 and Security Council resolution 1917 (2010), in which the Council requested me to report on developments in Afghanistan every three months.

2. This report provides an update on the activities of the United Nations in Afghanistan, including those of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA), and reviews the situation in the country since my previous report, of 16 June 2010 (A/64/872-S/2010/318). This report provides a summary of key political and security developments, including the Kabul Conference and preparations for national legislative elections, as well as regional and international events related to Afghanistan. In addition, I briefed the Security Council on developments in Afghanistan on 23 July 2010, following my participation in the Kabul Conference.

3. The Security Council visited Afghanistan from 21 to 25 June. The Council, during the visit, reaffirmed its continued support for the Government and people of Afghanistan, reviewed progress made by the Government of Afghanistan, and assessed the status of implementation of relevant Council resolutions.

II. Political and security developments

Political developments

4. The main political development during the reporting period was the holding of the Kabul Conference on 20 July 2010. The Conference, co-chaired by the Government and the United Nations, represented a milestone in Afghanistan's

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transition towards the full exercise of its sovereign authority. It was the largest international high-level event held in Kabul since the beginning of the Bonn process, with the participation of 76 international delegations.

5. The Conference marked a decisive first step within the Kabul process, which began with the inaugural speech of President Hamid Karzai in 2009, and through which Afghans will gradually assume full responsibility for their own security, governance, and economic and social development. The Government of Afghanistan, in preparation for the Conference, drafted 23 national priority strategies and programmes, including the national security policy and the Afghan peace and reintegration programme. It also designed a strategy for the transfer of lead responsibility for security on a province-by-province basis, according to clearly defined conditions.

6. Preparations for the parliamentary elections scheduled for 18 September 2010 were also a major political focus during this period. The publication of the final list of polling centre locations four weeks in advance was an important development that will increase the transparency of the elections. All other technical elements of the electoral preparations have also proceeded on schedule, including the finalization of the list of candidates and the beginning of the official campaign period.

7. Parliamentary elections have taken on increased significance because of the political impasse between the executive and legislative branches over nominations to the Cabinet. The impasse, which has existed since January, has left several cabinet seats unfilled. The Wolesi Jirga (Lower House of the National Assembly) approved five of seven new Cabinet nominees on 28 June prior to the parliamentary recess, including for the Ministries of Public Works, Refugees and Repatriation, Borders and Tribal Affairs, Commerce, and the Interior. Nominees for Higher Education and Transport were rejected, while five other ministerial posts remain vacant. The two rejected nominees were Hazara, sparking protests on the part of the Hazara community.

Electoral activities

8. The Independent Electoral Commission on 12 July announced the final list of candidates for the national assembly elections. The final list reflected the exclusion of 36 candidates by the Commission on the ground of links to illegal armed groups. The Electoral Complaints Commission, thereafter, excluded additional candidates for technical irregularities, bringing the total number of excluded candidates to 76 as at 5 September. Twelve of the excluded candidates are women. As at 5 September, the number of candidates eligible to contest is 2,513, including 397 (or 15 per cent) women and 52 Kuchis (42 men and 10 women), who will stand for the 249 parliamentary seats. Two hundred and twenty-nine of the sitting 249 members of Parliament are seeking re-election.

9. The election campaign began on 23 June, on schedule, following the finalization of the list of candidates. Lively campaigns have been observed in the more secure areas of the country, including through television and billboards both in the capital and in the provinces. I am particularly encouraged by the vigorous campaigning of female candidates in these areas. Campaigning is less dynamic in less secure areas, and is conducted out of the public eye, especially in some districts in the south.

10. The Independent Electoral Commission, with support from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), has met all of its logistical deadlines and has kept the electoral timetable on track. Electoral preparations are proceeding smoothly from a technical and operational standpoint. Major procurement has been finalized and all sensitive materials, including ballot papers, are in the country. The packing of polling centre and polling station kits was successfully completed and the distribution of materials was initiated on time. Public information campaigns and outreach activities administered by the Independent Electoral Commission are also on schedule. The Commission has been able to recruit the staff it needs and training of the staff has been conducted as planned. A Commission-administered voter registration update concluded on 12 August, and 376,081 additional voter registration cards were issued, of which 40 per cent were issued to women.

11. The Independent Electoral Commission, with United Nations support, has established a wide-ranging set of fraud-mitigation measures to address potential irregularities, such as the removal of more than 6,000 former polling staff and increased fraud mitigation measures in the polling centres that witnessed the greatest number of irregularities over the past three elections. My Special Representative, on 23 June, commented on the vetting of candidates, stressing the need for a thorough and constructive approach to the process. He further issued a press release on 12 August highlighting several key steps to be taken for the upcoming elections. He called in particular for the Independent Electoral Commission to make the polling centre list public; encouraged observers (international and national) and candidate and party agents to register to observe the elections; condemned violence against candidates; and urged voters to follow the electoral campaigns and vote for their preferred candidates on 18 September. The Commission, by 4 September, accredited 13 domestic observation institutions, 17 international observation institutions, 17 international media, 24 domestic media, and agents representing 10 political parties and 1,229 candidates. As at 4 September, the Commission has accredited a total of 223,727 observers. Technical support to the elections provided by the United Nations has included daily collaboration with the Electoral Commission's Field Operations Unit, responsible for identifying polling centres, recruiting polling centre staff, and packing and distributing polling centre materials. The United Nations chief technical adviser on elections provides senior-level guidance to both the Chair and the secretariat of the Independent Electoral Commission on critical decisions. Technical advisers assist the operational capacity of the Electoral Complaints Commission, both in logistical and substantive matters. This support has so far been effective, even with a reduced presence compared to the 2009 elections, because of the growing capacity of the Afghan electoral authorities.

12. The Electoral Complaints Commission, with support from UNDP and the International Foundation for Electoral Systems, has been addressing the need to establish provincial Electoral Complaints Commission offices. Unlike past elections, in 2010 most of the complaints will be adjudicated at the provincial level while the central Electoral Complaints Commission will only hear appeals. The Electoral Complaints Commission, pursuant to the electoral law, serves as the final arbiter in the candidate vetting process. The Commission had received, by 6 September, 1,502 complaints throughout the country regarding campaign irregularities and reports of intimidation and bias of provincial staff of the Independent Electoral Commission towards candidates, of which 350 have so far

been adjudicated. It has undertaken training programmes for its provincial commissioners and staff to ensure that it has the substantive capacity to fulfil its mandate. It conducted a second round of training for the 104 provincial commissioners and more than 200 of their support staff during the last week of August; the training was focused on the organizational rules of procedure for the polling day and complaints arising during the polling day. The establishment, in the short time available, of Electoral Complaints Commission offices across the country with sufficient capacity to adjudicate the complaints has proved challenging, however.

13. The security situation remains a cause for concern and creates enormous challenges in the electoral process. Widespread intimidation of candidates, particularly women, has been reported. As at 30 August, four candidates have been killed, while five agents campaigning for a female candidate were found dead in Herat on 29 August. Fragile security could lead to the occurrence of systematic fraud and irregularities. Measures that have been taken to mitigate such risks in the forthcoming parliamentary elections include coordinated work between the Independent Electoral Commission and the security institutions to assess the situation and to determine the final list of polling centres and the timing of its distribution. The delay in the finalization and public announcement of polling centres during the presidential elections in 2009 had led to confusion among the electorate, the inability of party and candidate agents to reach certain polling areas in time, and, in some instances, to fraud. In 2010, the Independent Electoral Commission has taken a proactive approach to finalizing the polling centre list well in advance of the polling day, and has retained the final authority to decide which polling centres may or may not open. The Commission supplied a list of polling centre locations to the Afghan National Security Forces in May. The Security Forces, on 8 August, provided the Commission with a detailed security assessment of each polling centre. The assessment concluded that 5,897 of the proposed 6,835 polling centres could be opened (88 per cent), similar to the 2009 polling centre figures. The Commission then undertook its own security assessment based on the data received by the Security Forces, and made the final list public on 18 August, stating that a total of 938 polling centres would not open (up from 797 in the list presented by the Commission in May). The Commission emphasized that this number may still decrease, depending on the security situation, but will not increase, a decision that my Special Representative had particularly emphasized as necessary. The Commission, in this manner, enhanced the transparency of the process, allowing voters to know well in advance where to cast their ballot.

14. The disenfranchisement of voters that may occur as a result of the geographical distribution of polling centres in certain areas is, however, a serious concern. The Independent Electoral Commission has taken measures to ensure that the nearest polling centres to those that it has decided not to open are adequately prepared, and have more polling stations for voters who may travel there.

Security situation

15. The security situation has continued to deteriorate in many parts of the country, the overall number of security incidents having increased by 69 per cent compared to the same months in 2009. This can be attributed to a combination of factors, including increased international troop levels and a corresponding increase in security operations by the Afghan National Security Forces, and increased

activities of anti-government elements. The reporting period recorded a rise in the number of incidents using improvised explosive devices, by 82 per cent compared to the same period in 2009. One device targeted a UNAMA convoy in Parwan Province, killing three police escorts and a driver. Complex suicide attacks involving multiple bombers doubled from the previous period to a rate of four per month and continued to target the guesthouses and offices of international civilian development agencies. Such attacks negatively affect the population's confidence in the ability of the Afghan and international security forces to uphold the rule of law and deliver essential social services.

16. Anti-government elements significantly increased their assassination campaign. During the reporting period, 21 people were reported to be assassinated each week, compared to seven per week in the previous period. The majority of assassinations continue to occur in the south and south-east, primarily targeting Government officials, civilians and members of the Afghan National Security Forces. Ten members of a humanitarian non-governmental organization were killed in southern Badakhshan Province when returning from a medical mission early in August. Both the Taliban and Hezb-e Islami of Gulbuddin Hikmatyar claimed responsibility for the attack, but the actual perpetrators remain unknown.

17. The International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) in January 2010 initiated the deployment of 34,000 additional troops to Afghanistan to support national security forces in their stabilization efforts. Large military operations by Government and international forces are focusing on Helmand and Kandahar to restore stability and enable Government institutions to provide services.

Security sector reform

18. Community-based defence initiatives across Afghanistan are intended to stem the spread of insurgency and mitigate the challenges associated with the recruitment and retention of the Afghan National Security Forces. UNAMA has provided advice to the Government and ISAF in the development of an overarching framework, within which all community-based defence initiatives will be subsumed and linked to reintegration efforts. My Special Representative has received assurances from both the Government and ISAF that the recruitment of *Police-e-Mahali* (Afghan Local Police) units across Afghanistan will reflect the country's ethnic and tribal composition. Ongoing training of recruits, which includes a human rights component, aims at ensuring that they are suitably prepared for possible inclusion in the National Security Forces. The Afghan Local Police will also be strictly defensive in nature and, finally, those units will be subordinate to the command and control of the Afghan National Security Forces.

19. UNAMA continues to monitor the evolution of the joint Government-ISAF transition plan, which aims to enable the Government of Afghanistan to strengthen further its ownership and leadership across all government functions and includes a joint Afghan-NATO *Inteqal* Board, co-chaired by the Afghan National Security Adviser, the NATO senior civilian representative and the ISAF Commander, and comprising the key Afghan and NATO/ISAF stakeholders, with my Special Representative as an observer. UNAMA played an advisory role in the drafting of the plan, encouraging in particular the alignment of its governance and development milestones with Afghan national priorities. This has been incorporated into the plan.

Peace and reintegration

20. President Karzai, on 29 June 2010, issued a presidential decree formally launching the peace, reconciliation and reintegration programme. This decree, which was in-line with the communiqué of the London Conference and followed the endorsement by the Consultative Peace Jirga of the Afghan peace and reintegration programme, designated the presidential adviser, Massoom Stanekzai, to lead the joint secretariat of the programme. The decree also required the creation of a financial oversight committee to support the establishment of a peace and reintegration trust fund. The Committee held its inaugural meeting on 27 July, chaired by the Minister of Finance, Omar Zakhilwal, during which the Government and donors formalized an agreement on the financial mechanisms that will be used to create a peace and reintegration trust fund. A presidential decree of 5 June further established a Detention Release Committee to review cases of suspected insurgents detained without evidence or charge. The Committee is part of the Government's efforts to foster goodwill and trust as it seeks to engage the armed opposition in a political process.

21. The High Peace Council, which will guide and support the Government's efforts to build on the outcomes of the Consultative Peace Jirga, was established on 4 September. My Special Representative has advocated broad representation of religious, ethnic and civil society groups, including women. He is expected to co-chair the Special Peace and Reintegration Sub-Committee, the major donor coordination mechanism that will make strategic recommendations to the programme.

22. The Monitoring Team operating under the direction of the Committee established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1267 (1999) visited Afghanistan in June. The Committee concluded, on 30 July 2010, the review of its Consolidated List of individuals and entities subject to sanctions measures, undertaken pursuant to Security Council resolution 1822 (2008). The Committee determined that of the 488 entries on its Consolidated List, 443 (132 associated with the Taliban) remained appropriate, while 45 entries, 10 of which were formerly associated with the Taliban, were removed as a result of the review. Also, on 19 July, the Committee had approved the addition to the Consolidated List of three Afghan individuals involved in raising funds for the Taliban. The de-listing was generally welcomed and commended in Afghanistan as a practical step to facilitate the realization of the peace and reconciliation programme. A representative of the Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission, however, described the announcement, in a television interview, as worrying, arguing that the de-listing process might lead to impunity for alleged perpetrators of war crimes.

Regional cooperation

23. The Government of Afghanistan continued its dialogue and cooperation with neighbouring countries. Bilateral talks in Islamabad between the Afghan Minister for Foreign Affairs, Zalmai Rassoul, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Pakistan, Makhdoom Shah Mahmood Qureshi, on 24 and 25 June confirmed a mutual desire to increase joint efforts to respond to security concerns and bolster economic cooperation. On 18 July the two Governments finalized their extensive negotiations on the Afghanistan-Pakistan Transit Trade Agreement. The Agreement, which is essential to realizing the full economic potential of the two countries, will

now be reviewed by the competent legal authorities in Afghanistan and Pakistan prior to its presentation to both Parliaments for ratification.

24. My Special Representative continued to support regional initiatives and cooperation programmes through his good offices, in particular through the Kabul Silk Road initiative, which he co-chairs with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and which is attended by representatives of countries in the broader region. The initiative is helping to generate substantive interest and cooperation on key areas where concrete steps can be taken to address regional issues. The third meeting of the Kabul Silk Route initiative was held on 11 July, and focused on regional cooperation on counter-narcotics. The participants reviewed existing initiatives and started identifying gaps. They also agreed on the principle of shared responsibility and expressed their support for the national drug control strategy of the Government of Afghanistan.

25. The Afghan Foreign Ministry hosted a regional conference of representatives from regional bodies on the eve of the Kabul Conference. Those bodies included the Economic Cooperation Organization, the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation and the Islamic Development Bank, and the object of the conference was to discuss a coordination mechanism to improve regional cooperation. Participants agreed to establish a high-level Core Group of key regional bodies, which will (a) ensure high-level coordination of the Afghan component of regional cooperation frameworks among member States; (b) provide the political support of member countries to ensure that technical hurdles are promptly resolved; and (c) mobilize sufficient resources to meet programme commitments and recommendations. UNAMA participated in the meeting and will support the high-level Core Group.

26. President Karzai took part in the fourth trilateral summit meeting of the Presidents of Afghanistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Tajikistan, in Tehran on 5 August. The leaders agreed to advance joint strategic projects to build railways and roads, and power stations and transmission lines between Tajikistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran via Afghanistan, and announced the establishment of joint committees to draw up short-, medium- and long-term strategies for trilateral cooperation. A quadrilateral summit was held on 18 August in Sochi, Russian Federation, at the invitation of President Dmitry A. Medvedev. President Karzai, President Asif Ali Zardari of Pakistan, and President Emomali Rahmon of Tajikistan met with President Medvedev to discuss areas of priority focus and cooperation to advance economic development and stability in the region.

27. Other relevant regional cooperation meetings have been held during the reporting period, including on criminal, counter-narcotic and border management-related matters, with the presence of high-ranking officials from Afghanistan and the neighbouring countries. They included the workshop organized jointly by the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on international cooperation on criminal matters (Astana, 20-22 July), the first meeting of the Chiefs of counter-narcotic police of the Economic Cooperation Organization member States (Tehran, 2 and 3 August), and the fourth senior officials meeting of the Triangular Initiative, held on 3 August within the framework of the Rainbow Strategy of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. Moreover, a new round of joint operations was conducted on

2 August by the Afghan and Iranian forces and by Afghan and Pakistan forces, resulting in significant seizures of illicit drugs, including over 80 kg of heroin, 130 kg of opium and 55 kg of hashish, and in the arrest of more than 15 smugglers.

III. Transition to greater Afghan leadership

28. The major event during this reporting period was the Kabul Conference of 20 July, which the United Nations co-chaired with the Government. Attended by representatives of 16 countries and 14 international organizations, the Conference demonstrated the will and increasing capacity of Afghans to assume full leadership and ownership of their future. The Kabul process contains at its heart a dual commitment: a renewed commitment by the Government to the Afghan people to improve security, governance and economic opportunities, and a corresponding pledge by the international community to Afghanistan to align its resources and activities in support of the transition to effective and accountable Afghan leadership. The communiqué of the Conference reflected this partnership and outlined the concrete steps required to realize such mutual commitments.

29. Building on the London Conference of January 2010, at the Kabul Conference the Government presented a comprehensive road map to achieve its objectives, consisting of 23 national priority programmes to advance progress in security, social and economic development, governance and the rule of law, including reforms to improve public financial management and accountability, and reduce corruption. In support of these undertakings, international participants expressed their willingness to progressively align their development assistance behind the national priority programmes with the goal of achieving 80 per cent alignment over the next two years. The international community also reaffirmed its support for channelling at least 50 per cent of its assistance through the Government's core budget in the same time frame. In line with the Paris principles of aid effectiveness, donors agreed to work with the Government to improve Afghan procurement and international contracting procedures, and to further the effectiveness of assistance provided outside the Government budget.

30. The Government has made a promising start in taking forward the Kabul process. First, it has begun to detail the national priority programmes with a focus on identifying short-term (3-6 months) and medium-term (6-12 months) targets. Second, it is taking steps to strengthen public financial management and administration through joint capacity assessments of the 14 line ministries responsible for the bulk of development spending. Identified capacity and delivery gaps will be addressed through the provision of additional technical assistance through the Civilian Technical Assistance Programme, training and procurement capacity-building. Third, the Government has committed itself to maintaining and further enhancing inter-ministerial collaboration and Cabinet oversight of progress of the Kabul process. The cluster approach, which organizes ministries within thematic clusters according to the Government's security and development priorities, with one ministry leading each cluster, will remain the framework for implementation of the prioritized development agenda but will be refined to maximize its focus and inclusiveness. Fourth, the Government has placed a high priority on the implementation of practical mechanisms to strengthen aid coherence. The "Operational guide: criteria for effective off-budget development finance" is intended to ensure that all donor projects are aligned with Government priorities

through a consultative process and financing agreement. This will enable the Government to monitor and track those activities conducted outside the Government budget or trust funds and report on them in its regular donor financial review. The Government will engage partners in the months ahead to establish open and efficient arrangements for consultation and certification of such donor activities.

31. Recognizing the need for a mutually accountable and effective monitoring mechanism for the Kabul process, the Government and international partners agreed in the communiqué of the Conference to strengthen the Joint Coordination and Monitoring Board, co-chaired by the Minister of Finance and my Special Representative. A number of practical steps have been jointly identified by the Co-Chairs, in consultation with Board members, including the holding of Board meetings every four months to take stock of progress, identify gaps and address obstacles to implementation. Ensuring overall coherence across the security, governance and development agendas will be an important oversight function of the Board. Such meetings will require effective preparation, for which the active engagement of the three standing committees on security, socio-economic development and governance is essential. The Government and UNAMA have proposed to align the standing committees more closely to the clusters, including through cluster leads co-chairing relevant standing committees. The first meeting of the Board since the Kabul Conference is expected to be held in November, to be preceded by at least one standing committee meeting in each subject area.

IV. Aid coherence

32. UNAMA is committed to supporting the Government's initiatives for greater aid coherence and effectiveness, as well as aligning aid behind the Government's priorities. UNAMA will thus facilitate a coherent Afghan-led agenda in security, governance and development. The joint efforts under way with the Government to strengthen the Joint Coordination and Monitoring Board are intended to provide the required robust framework. UNAMA continues its close cooperation with its partners to enhance the functioning of the clusters, the standing committees and other relevant coordination mechanisms, and to strengthen the monitoring and evaluation of the decisions of the Board. UNAMA and my Special Representative continue to work closely with all international stakeholders, including the European Union Special Representative and the NATO senior civilian representative, to advance transition to greater Afghan leadership.

33. Justice reform is an important component of the governance agenda, and UNAMA continues to engage Afghan judicial institutions and donors on the preparation of a six-month justice action plan to strengthen judicial institutions, access to justice, linkages between formal and informal systems, and transitional justice. The Mission is also supporting the nomination and selection of members of the Monitoring and Evaluation Committee of the High Office of Oversight, newly established as part of the Government's anti-corruption strategy.

34. The commitments made by the international community in London and Kabul to channel aid through the core budget requires that interim steps be taken, including increased financing through the Afghan Reconstruction Trust Fund and other common funding mechanisms, the implementation of operational guidelines for off-budget development financing, and openness in subcontracting and

procurement efforts. UNAMA continues to convene the weekly donor coordination meetings to encourage donors to take forward the "Operational guide: criteria for effective off-budget development finance".

35. The Kabul process is a national agenda which can be successful only if it delivers at the local level countrywide. As Co-Chair, with the Independent Directorate for Local Governance, of the Sub-National Governance Task Force, UNAMA is supporting the alignment of existing subnational policies and workplans with the six national priority programmes, including the Governors' performance fund, municipal governance and capacity-building. As a result, some donors have jointly funded these priority programmes. UNAMA field offices are supporting efforts to improve coordination among local and provincial officials in western Afghanistan through the organization of workshops in partnership with the Independent Directorate for Local Governance, funded by UNDP. Field offices are also assisting elected and appointed officials in the review and prioritization of provincial development plans, and facilitating partners in the field to channel their activities in support of identified needs. While the current emphasis on strengthening the capacity of line ministries is laudable, it is critical that efforts in Kabul are accompanied by capacity-building efforts at the provincial and district levels. UNAMA field offices are supporting Civil Service Commission-led provincial capacity-building working groups to ensure their ability to effectively oversee the many training programmes now being implemented at the provincial level. A workshop on quick-implementation projects conducted by UNAMA in Kapisa Province, for example, helped members of the provincial Working Group to understand the importance of developing a provincial capacity-building needs assessment and to build their confidence in meeting their responsibilities and fulfilling their roles.

36. The Kabul process can be successful only if it is inclusive of all segments of Afghan society. UNAMA continues to advocate for and support the participation of Afghan civil society, the Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission and the private sector in the implementation of the commitments made at the Kabul Conference. Engagement with Afghan non-governmental representatives on the development of cluster action plans and the participation of civil society in the Joint Coordination and Monitoring Board are practical ways in which stakeholders can support the Government in realizing its commitments to the Afghan people. To promote the inclusiveness of the Kabul process, UNAMA advocated and supported the attendance, as observers, of representatives of the Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission and civil society at the Board meeting of 8 July, which prepared the Kabul Conference, and for the attendance of civil society representatives at the Conference itself. My Deputy Special Representative in addition met delegates of Afghan women's networks and facilitated a number of meetings between the Government and civil society organizations, as a result of which it was agreed that two civil society representatives would speak at the Conference, both of them women. Bilateral meetings of UNAMA and seven civil society networks subsequently explored how civil society could better participate in the design, implementation and monitoring of the national priority programmes following the Conference.

V. Humanitarian assistance, reconstruction and development

37. Ensuring access for humanitarian assistance remained a challenge during the reporting period, and ongoing conflict and insecurity continued to limit the presence and the activities of aid agencies across the country. Attacks against aid workers continued, representing a worrisome trend and impeding the delivery of humanitarian assistance.

38. The Emergency Response Fund established in February 2010 and administered by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (see A/64/872-S/2010/318), has received to date pledges totalling US$ 4,572,250, of which $1,008,592 has been disbursed. Allocations of $2,863,638 were made in response to the Samangan earthquake of 20 April 2010 and other localized emergencies.

39. Heavy rains early in August 2010 led to flash floods that affected nine Afghan provinces. The Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority reported that approximately 200,000 people were affected. The Authority, supported by humanitarian agencies, has provided humanitarian assistance in all nine affected provinces. While most of the immediate needs of the population have been covered, the provision of emergency shelter materials remains essential.

40. The majority of recent conflict-induced displacement occurred in the southern Provinces of Helmand and Kandahar. Working with local counterparts, United Nations agencies, funds and programmes have continued to assist internally displaced persons in Lashkar Gah, Helmand Province.

41. A total of 97,145 Afghan refugees have voluntarily returned with UNHCR assistance so far in 2010, including 91,583 from Pakistan since the resumption of repatriation on 22 March, and 5,515 from the Islamic Republic of Iran from 1 January to 15 August. The Government of Afghanistan and UNHCR anticipate that the repatriation figure for 2010 will be double that of 2009.

42. The World Food Programme continues to provide nutrition and food assistance to the most vulnerable. During the reporting period, WFP provided 877,980 children with high-energy biscuits and school meals; and 10,200 tuberculosis patients and more than 2,080 pregnant or lactating women and children under 5 received supplementary food. A total of 19,365 people, mostly women, underwent skills training.

43. Community-based management of acute malnutrition is ongoing in 11 provinces, and 6,531 children have participated in the programme since January 2010. Approximately 20 per cent of Afghan newborn children do not complete routine immunization in their first year. The Ministry of Public Health, together with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and WHO, conducted the first Child Health Week in 25 of the 38 districts with less than 50 per cent immunization coverage in July and August. UNICEF participated in three rounds of national and subnational polio immunization days in the north-eastern, eastern and south-eastern regions during the reporting period. These campaigns targeted 4,437,797 people despite the difficult security conditions. Polio transmission remains a serious cause of concern and is facilitated by the constant population movements between Afghanistan and Pakistan.

44. Five maternal health training centres were inaugurated in June in Kabul, Mazar-e-Sharif, Nangarhar, Kandahar and Herat. Maternity homes have been built in Kandahar, Badakhshan, Kunar, Laghman, Bamyan and Herat.

45. The Ministry of Education, in its new national education strategic plan, committed itself to achieving a literacy rate of 75 per cent by 2020. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization is supporting this goal through nine-month literacy programmes. From May to July 2010, approximately 90,000 village youths and adults, 60 per cent of them women, in 47 districts completed the programme.

46. The Ministry of Counter-Narcotics, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and UNAMA jointly launched the 2009 survey, *Drug Use in Afghanistan*, on 21 June. The report estimates that nearly 940,000 Afghans between 15 and 64 are regular and/or problem drug users. Opium use has increased by 53 per cent and heroin use by 140 per cent since the last survey was conducted in 2005. The survey also reported that only 11 per cent of drug users had received any form of treatment or intervention, as the current capacity can treat only 10,500 people annually. Some 780,000 drug users await treatment. President Karzai marked the International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking on 26 June with a strong message of support for counter-narcotics efforts. The Ministry and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime verified 2,316 hectares of fields in 11 provinces — Badakhshan, Farah, Helmand, Herat, Kabul, Kapisa, Laghman, Nangarhar, Nimroz, Takhar and Uruzgan — where poppy had been eradicated, but instability continued to hamper eradication campaigns in the south and south-west.

47. July saw the highest opium price rise over the past five years, because of speculation related to insecurity, military operations and the opium disease. This trend undoes the steady decline of prices over the most recent years and is expected to result in increased surface planting (higher acreage) and eventually the loss of one or more opium-free provinces in 2011. Mitigation measures will require enhanced national interventions and international assistance in pre-planting campaigns and the provision of alternative livelihoods.

48. Progress has been made towards clearing mine and explosive ordnance contamination of the Aynak Copper Mine, which is expected to produce a significant number of jobs and boost the Afghan economy. The first area designated for clearance is 80 per cent complete and will be handed over to the Ministry of Mines in a few months' time. A cross-border agreement between Afghanistan and Tajikistan will permit mine clearance in remote parts of Badakhshan and promote the development of impoverished rural communities.

VI. Human rights

49. The mid-year report on the protection of civilians in armed conflict in Afghanistan, released by UNAMA on 10 August, highlighted the rising human cost of the ongoing conflict. UNAMA documented 3,268 conflict-related civilian casualties, including deaths and/or injuries of Afghan civilians, from 1 January to 30 June 2010, a 31 per cent increase compared to the first six months of 2009. Anti-government elements were responsible for 2,477 casualties, up 53 per cent from the same period in 2009. Casualties attributed to pro-government forces, at

386, decreased by 30 per cent during the same period, the result of a significant decline in deaths and injuries caused by air attacks.

50. Anti-government elements used a greater number of larger and more sophisticated improvised explosive devices throughout the country, those devices accounting for 29 per cent of the total number of civilian deaths in the first six months of 2010. Furthermore, the number of civilians assassinated or executed by anti-government elements surged by more than 95 per cent, including public executions of children. In the case of pro-government forces, air attacks remained the most harmful of their tactics, accounting for 31 per cent of the total civilian deaths attributed to them. However, civilian deaths caused by pro-government force air strikes decreased by 64 per cent from the same period in 2009, reflecting the implementation of the ISAF tactical directives restricting air strikes and other measures taken in an effort to reduce civilian casualties.

51. The findings of the report also demonstrate that Afghan children and women are increasingly bearing the brunt of the conflict. Women casualties increased by 6 per cent and child casualties leaped by 55 per cent from 2009. Improvised explosive devices and suicide attacks by anti-government elements caused the most casualties among women and children, including 74 children, which represents an increase of 155 per cent from the same period in 2009.

52. UNAMA and the United Nations Development Fund for Women actively supported the participation of civil society, women's groups and the Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission in the Kabul Conference. UNAMA assisted in coordinating a two-day gathering on 17 and 18 July, which brought together nearly 200 women from all over Afghanistan to identify priority issues for women at the Conference. Civil society and Human Rights Commission participants stressed during the Conference that women's rights and human rights should not be compromised in the ongoing peace and reconciliation process, and called for the enforcement of legislation supporting women's rights. The communiqué of the Conference called for the inclusion of Afghan civil society and the Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission in the implementation of the national priority programme for human rights and civic responsibilities. The Human Rights Commission has since met line ministries and civil society to develop a six-month plan of activities to implement the programme, which includes strengthening of the Human Rights Support Unit in the Ministry of Justice. The Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission on 21 August submitted a six-month plan of activities to the Ministry of Finance and the President's Office for approval.

53. UNAMA is monitoring the activities of the previously mentioned Detention Release Committee established by the Government of Afghanistan following the Peace Jirga held in June to review cases of suspected insurgents detained without evidence or charge. UNAMA has stressed the importance of basing decisions on release strictly on legal grounds, in accordance with Afghan law and procedure. The Committee's spokesperson in August informed UNAMA that 304 individuals had been released. UNAMA is concerned about reported irregularities in the release of detainees and lack of openness in the review process.

54. The first six months of 2010 saw more than 1,030 incidents of child rights violations documented by the country task force on children and armed conflict. Because access to insecure areas remained a significant obstacle to the verification of reports, UNAMA and UNICEF initiated training in August for Afghan and

international field monitors on child rights violations. A sixth regional task force to monitor and report on child rights violations was established in Mazar-e-Sharif in June.

55. On 18 July, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs launched the Inter-Ministerial Steering Committee on Children and Armed Conflict. The Committee's terms of reference include support for monitoring and reporting of grave child rights violations, policy and legal reform, and the prevention of violations, such as sexual abuse. The Government indicated its intention to develop an action plan on the prevention of recruitment of children under 18, including the need for more stringent verification procedures, following the description of underage recruitment of Afghan National Police in my most recent report on the status of children and armed conflict (A/64/742-S/2010/181). UNAMA and UNICEF will provide technical advice and capacity-building to support the Government's initiative.

VII. Mission support/operational issues

56. UNAMA has identified a safe and secure location, where the Mission can establish a Support Office and Disaster Recovery and Business Continuity Centre, from where the Mission can fully perform administrative functions, particularly in human resources, finance and procurement and provide continuous back-up of the Mission's data. Steps are being taken to open the UNAMA Support Office in Kuwait by the end of September 2010. I am grateful to the Government of Kuwait for its generous support in this regard. The move of approximately 39 international posts from Kabul allows for the deployment to Afghanistan of critically needed substantive UNAMA staff, currently in the final stages of recruitment.

57. UNAMA is upgrading existing compounds to meet the revised minimum operating residential security standards. New secure consolidated residential and working premises provided by the Government of Afghanistan in Jalalabad opened on 6 August 2010. Similar initiatives are being pursued for the regional offices in Mazar-e-Sharif, Kandahar and Kunduz, with co-located accommodation and workspace available for all international staff and international armed guards. UNAMA and the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) are undertaking a joint project to upgrade security for the UNAMA regional office in Herat, which is managed by UNOPS. UNAMA provincial offices are being upgraded on a priority basis, depending on the security environment and conditions of the current premises. Communications and connectivity upgrades are also under way.

58. The plans for additional secure accommodation and workspace for staff required to work in Kabul city centre include a new compound to be taken over from the Government of the Netherlands. The compound is expected to provide residential and office accommodation for more than 60 international staff and office accommodation for a similar number of national staff in November 2010. I am very grateful to the Netherlands for its assistance in this regard.

59. Because of the lack of secure accommodation in the mission area, the vacancy rate for UNAMA international staff remains at 39 per cent, as indicated in my last report. This is, however, projected to decrease as international staff members are deployed to Kuwait and with the progressive availability of new secure

accommodation for international staff in Kabul and throughout the Mission's regional and provincial presences.

VIII. Observations

60. The Kabul Conference demonstrated the commitment of the Government of Afghanistan to assume greater control of its own future. The substantive preparatory work undertaken by the Government was impressive given the breadth of issues addressed, the level of cooperation within and among ministries, and the depth of engagement with Afghan civil society and human rights representatives, as well as international bilateral and multilateral partners. The Government of Afghanistan, including the security forces, is to be congratulated on this historic achievement, which also required significant logistical and organizational preparations, which they carried out with great professionalism. I should also like to thank international partners for their practical and substantive assistance to the Government to ensure a successful outcome.

61. The Conference resulted in joint commitments with detailed benchmarks indicating a clear way forward: the Kabul process. The key commitments made by both the Government and the international community at the Conference included the development of a framework, timelines and benchmarks for the new national priority programmes, progress towards the Afghan lead in security, improvement of governance and tackling corruption. The timely implementation of these commitments will be essential to maintain the positive momentum of the Kabul process and I urge the international community to provide the necessary assistance to support the process, in greater alignment with Afghan priorities.

62. The Conference is merely the start of the Kabul process. The challenging task of detailing and implementing agreed commitments remains. In order to succeed, our activities must be focused on priority areas and appropriately sequenced and coordinated. While the national priority programmes focus on long-term growth, we will need to ensure that these efforts are also accompanied by immediate delivery to the Afghan people. There must be a peace dividend for Afghans to have confidence in future progress. The international community must support delivery of assistance at the national and subnational levels simultaneously as we look to building the framework and capacities for long-term sustainable development and governance. Maintaining focus and momentum on the transition to Afghan leadership in the face of rising security challenges, upcoming elections, and competing domestic, regional and international political pressures will require sustained Government attention, as well as the coherent support of its international partners.

63. The Joint Coordination and Monitoring Board will be the main body to monitor the implementation the commitments made at both the London and Kabul Conferences, and will be the guardian of their implementation. My Special Representative, as co-chair of the Board, is consulting with the international community on how to strengthen this mechanism and its subsidiary coordination bodies, including the Government's clusters and the Board's standing committees.

64. The United Nations is committed to contributing to enhanced aid effectiveness by increasing the system's coherence and ability to deliver as one. My Special Representative is leading a United Nations country team effort to put in place an integrated strategic framework by December 2010 that will define priority areas for

United Nations engagement in support of Afghanistan's transition and practical measures to enhance collective impact in the field, in close cooperation with Afghan national and provincial authorities.

65. Much of the progress achieved is fragile and continues to be overshadowed by the deterioration in the security situation. The Government's efforts to implement the peace and reintegration programme are particularly important in this regard. The Government has established a number of initiatives centred on building confidence, which have been described in this report. The challenges for those leading the process will be to ensure sustainable momentum while maintaining the national consensus achieved at the Peace Jirga.

66. Meanwhile, the holding of credible national assembly elections on 18 September will be crucial to Afghanistan's democratic progress and to the strengthening of accountability between the Government and its people. While technical preparations for the elections remain on track, there are many challenges to be faced in the coming months. First, security threats could depress voter turnout in many areas. Second, while significant efforts have been made to learn from the lessons of 2009 to eliminate systemic fraud, it is impossible to totally eliminate the possibility of fraud. Third, the large number of candidates contesting the elections is likely to generate a large number of complaints, whether there are grounds for complaints or not. The effective functioning of the Electoral Complaints Commission in this regard, including at the provincial level, is critical. Finally, the need to prevent the opportunity for fraud has led the Independent Electoral Commission to close polling centres in the more volatile areas, causing some groups to complain of disenfranchisement. The Independent Electoral Commission has endeavoured, however, to add polling stations to polling centres in nearby areas as a means of addressing these concerns. I urge the Government of Afghanistan and its security forces to continue their efforts to safeguard both the electorate and the electoral process to ensure inclusive, transparent and credible elections. I also appeal to candidates to conduct campaigns in accordance with the rules and regulations issued by the Independent Electoral Commission. I commend the Commission for the decisions it has taken so far to enhance the credibility of the elections, often under significant pressure, as well as the international community for its support to the Commission.

67. Pursuit of long-term electoral reform, in accordance with Security Council resolution 1917 (2010) and the agreements reached at the London Conference and the Kabul Conference, remains an important priority. Discussions on the reform process need to begin soon. Working on the electoral reform agenda with the Government, electoral institutions, and all relevant Afghan and international partners will be a critical component of UNAMA activities after the elections of 18 September. The electoral legal framework and sustainability of the electoral calendar, the currently temporary nature of the Electoral Complaints Commission, a single nationwide civil and/or voter registry, district boundary demarcations for district council, municipal and village elections, support to national observation groups and political groups, and the institution- and capacity-building of the Independent Electoral Commission are among the issues to be discussed in the context of longer-term electoral reform.

68. I am encouraged to note the continuing dialogue between Afghanistan and neighbouring countries on regional cooperation in several areas. The regional

conference held ahead of the Kabul Conference and the establishment of the Core Group both fulfil a London Conference commitment and address coordination gaps in ongoing regional cooperation efforts. I encourage the Government to continue to strengthen its coordination with its regional partners. UNAMA will support this initiative through the good offices of my Special Representative.

69. I remain concerned by the increasing number of civilian casualties. In particular, Afghan children and women are increasingly being killed and injured in their homes and communities. The human impact of the conflict highlights the fact that measures to protect Afghan civilians effectively and to minimize the impact of the conflict on basic human rights are more urgent than ever. All concerned must do more to protect civilians and comply with their legal obligations under international law.

70. Finally, I should like to take this opportunity to thank my Special Representative, Staffan de Mistura, for his commitment and dedication, and to express my gratitude to the staff serving with UNAMA and the United Nations family for their hard work in support of Afghanistan.

United Nations A/64/912 S/2010/482

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
14 September 2010
English
Original: Arabic

General Assembly
Sixty-fourth session
Agenda item 15
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Sixty-fifth year

Identical letters dated 9 September 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I transmit herewith two complaints against Israeli enemy forces, which on 5 July 2010 crossed the withdrawal line and entered liberated Lebanese territory and on 4 August 2010 violated Lebanese territorial waters (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the sixty-fourth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 15, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nawaf **Salam**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

10-54192 (E) 210910 210910

Please recycle

Annex to the identical letters dated 9 September 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Lebanese Republic

Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Emigrants

At 6.30 a.m. on Monday, 5 July 2010, an Israeli enemy military patrol comprising some 12 servicemen crossed the withdrawal line at Saddanah, on the outskirts of Shab'a, and penetrated some 40 metres into liberated Lebanese territory. They searched the area before leaving at approximately 7 a.m. The entry of Israeli forces into Lebanese territory constitutes a flagrant violation of Lebanese sovereignty, international law and Security Council resolution 1701 (2006), and a threat to international peace and security.

Lebanese Republic

Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Emigrants

At 2.39 a.m. on Wednesday, 4 August 2010, an Israeli enemy military launch violated Lebanese territorial waters some 500 metres off Naqurah and approached a Lebanese fishing boat north of the line of buoys. The entry of Israeli naval forces into Lebanese territorial waters constitutes a flagrant violation of Lebanese sovereignty, international law and Security Council resolution 1701 (2006), and a threat to international peace and security.